The Saturday Evening Post.

Vol. III.—No. 45 **PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 6, 1824.** Whole No. 171.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Second street, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or $3 if not paid during the year—Advertisements inserted at the customary price.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MISS JULIA M'M.

Julia—thy flowers are faded,
Yet fragrant as when new—
When first thy fair hand braided
And gave them to my view;
Fresh were they, and sustained
As the sweet bloom that glows
On the young cheek, when painted
As virgin feeling flows.

And beauty, too, is fleeting
As morning's early hour,
When dawn, the darkness meeting,
Smiles on the opening flower:
Its morning soon is ended,
At noon this hour is dies,—
With age and wrinkles blended,
It then neglected lies.

But mind and virtue flourish
Whilst transient beauty flies,—
Nor need its power to nourish
Affection's strongest ties,—
Like the sear flowers thy fingers
Pluck'd for me in their bloom,
A fragrance ever lingers
Round virtue's early tomb.

Yet Friendship always delighted
Round Beauty's vestment bowed,
When virtue's charms united
Twine with her blooming flowers:
Then take the pledge, sweet Maiden,
Offered at Friendship's shrine;
With fragrance 'tis not laden
So sweet or pure as thine.

WILFRID.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 2.

THE BRIDAL WREATH.

The bridal wreath, which beauty wove,
Bloom'd yesternight upon her brow;
Its flowrets were the gift of love,
But oh! where are those flowrets now;
The wreath is gone—its bloom has fled,
And rose and lily, both are dead.

And where's the bride who wore the wreath,
Far lovelier than a flowret there;
No wild rose of the scented heath,
So beauty could with her compare;
Oh! lead me to the fair divine
And let me kneel at beauty's shrine.

But oh! within the bridal-hall,
No song and wine that grief was made,
Where pleasure reign'd, the sombre pall
Was seen o'er beauty's features laid;
The bridegroom in affection weeps,
For she he loved forever sleeps.

"Fair flower, that art withered too,
So soon to lose why wert thou given,
Too like thy wreath, thy lovely hue
Has fled with all its sweets to heaven;
That voice, whose song the heart could thrill,
No more is heard, fire'er 'tis still.

"Fond children! now in joys above,
With cherubims in songs uniting,
In realms of bliss to holy love,
Now live delighted, and delighting;
Oh! thou wert fair—and form'd to bless,
But heaven now doth thee possess.

"That eye which beam'd with fancy bright,
Is closed in death's eternal sleep;
That hand which swept the chords so light,
Is at rest, and those that hov'd there weep!
For thou wert form'd to win each heart,
Which breaks when doom'd from thee to part?"

Thus sang the lover! till with grief
He sunk upon his bride's cold breast,
When death, who ever gives relief,
Afforded him his peaceful rest!
Together in one grave they sleep,
While strangers at their story weep.

The faded flowers of the wreath,
Young virgins o'er their cold grave strew,
While yearly from the verdant heath,
The grateful tribute they renew;
And while they deck the lowly bed,
Fond tears are to their mem'ry shed.

SELIM.

TO MISS ——,

Oh! many sweet flowers there are,
Dear girl, in this valley of tears;
But there are the loveliest far,
For love in thy bright eye appears.

Oh! would that it were in thy heart,
And cherish'd with fervour for me;
'Twould serve as a balm for the smart,
Inflicted by glances from thee.

But, dearest, I will not despair,
But hope I may happier prove;
For sure, from a bosom so fair,
There emanates nothing but love.

CYRUS.

TO MISS M. S. K.

On the death of an aged relative.

Dear girl, why should'st thou longer mourn
For one who now has gone to rest;
Who long enough life's ills has borne,
And left to dwell among the blest.

I saw thee stand beside the grave,
I saw the tear bedew thine eye;
The tender tribute nature gave,
And mark'd the heart appealing sigh.

At that dread moment when was given
The body to its native clay,
I saw thee weep, and as from heaven,
Her parted spirit seem'd to say,

"Dear M——, weep no more for me,
Nor grieve because I'm 'neath the sod;
My troubles there have ceas'd to be,
And now I dwell in peace with God.

Yet M——, beauty soon shall fade,
The bloom of youth shall leave thy cheek;
Then let thy hopes on God be staid
And thy Creator early seek.

So shall thy bark glide smooth along
The current of eventful life;
And tho' thou find'st the rose among
The thorn of bitter hated strife,

It shall not discompose thy mind,
Nor thy serenity impair;
In thy Creator thou shalt find,
A power that will prevent despair.

M——, farewell, and live to God,
And when the time he gives to thee,
In spirit, and then are 'neath the sod,
Thy soul shall come and be with me."

ELANIUS.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON CURSING AND SWEARING.

The custom of cursing and swearing, which has long prevailed, and which has risen to an alarming climax among all classes of people here, is not only indecent and unpolite, but wicked, as it takes away the reverence and awe which are due to a legal oath; and I doubt not but many persons, in a circuit of years, have forsworn themselves through the trifling value which they place on an oath. When men are countenanced by each other in using the most shocking and astounding execrations on the most frivolous occasions, and in swearing by the Deity without any provocation the solemnity and religious sense which ought to attend the act of legal swearing vanishes; and such persons as are not habituated to religious or philosophical speculations, treat the form of administering an oath with as much careless indifference as they would any common and familiar act.

The old and justly celebrated English dramatic Poet has, in his play called "As you like it," represented man in one of his stages of life, as

Full of strange oaths.

Shakspeare has, indeed, drawn a common swearer like a savage in what follows,

——Bearded like a bard;
Sudden and quick in quarrel.

I cannot without indignation and surprise hear men, whose birth, education, and stations in life, should raise their minds above the vulgar, utter such oaths and curses as would even disgrace the lowest horde of humanity; pluming themselves on the notion, that this makes them appear manly and terrible, while on the contrary, it renders them unmanly and contemptible.

Being in a family a few weeks ago, I heard a young girl utter expressions which border on cursing; I was surprised to hear such words from the lips of innocence, for I truly believe she said nothing from any bitterness of heart; but my wonder ceased when I heard her Mamma use the same words, and her father curse and swear without reserve—for a good wife is always ready and willing to imitate a fond and an affectionate husband, and a dutiful child thinks she can do nothing better than follow the example of a kind, indulgent father and mother.

Dr. Young has drawn a character of a young lady who was above the reserve, in her conversation, which is peculiar to her sex.

Thalestris triumphs in a manly mien,
Loud is her accent, and her phrase obscene,
In fair and open dealing where's the shame?
What nature dares to give she dares to name.
And now and then, to grace her eloquence,
An oath supplies the vacancies of sense.

Such as see the hideous deformity of a character like this, will strive to merit a more amiable and beautiful one.

PHILO-WAYNE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1824.

ELOQUENCE OF SHERLOCK.

Bishop Sherlock, in one of his sermons, has the following elegant passage, which is quoted by Mr. Blair, in his lectures on rhetoric and belles letters, as a remarkable fine example of the figure of personification. The author is comparing our Saviour with Mahomet:—

'Go (says he,) to your natural religion, lay before her, Mahomet and his disciples arrayed in armour and blood, riding in triumph over the spoils of thousands who fell by his victorious sword.—Show her the cities which he set in flames, the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, the miserable distress of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has reviewed them in this scene, carry her into his retirement—show her the prophets chamber; his concubines and his wives; and let him hear him allege revelation and a divine commission, to justify his adultery and lust. When she is tired of this prospect, then show her the blessed Jesus, humble, meek, doing good to the sons of men. Let her see him in the most retired privacies, and let her follow him to the mount and hear his devotion and supplications. Carry her to his table, to view his poor fare, and hear his heavenly discourse. Let her attend him to the tribunal, and consider the patience with which he endured the scoffs and reproaches of his enemies. Lead her to his cross; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last prayer for his persecutors: *Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.* When Natural Religion has thus viewed both, ask her which is the prophet of God? But her answer we have already had, when she saw part of this scene through the eyes of the centurion, who attended at the cross. By him she spoke, and said, 'Truly this man was the Son of God.'

This, says Blair, is more than elegant; it is truly sublime. The whole passage is animated; and the figure rises at the conclusion, when Natural Religion, who was before only a spectator, is introduced as speaking by the centurion's voice.—It has the better effect too, that it occurs at the conclusion of a discourse, when we naturally look for most warmth and dignity.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MR SUMMERFIELD.

Mr. Summerfield, who is now in this city, continues to attract large and crowded audiences, who are admiring witnesses of his extraordinary powers of elocution. Neither that acuteness of argumentation, nor profundity of ratiocination which has been indicated as constituting the perfect orator, is so obvious in his discourses, as those qualities of copious amplification, and judicious variety of simile, metaphor, and antithesis, which form the primary features of elegant elocution. The holy scriptures, from which our orator derives the chief principles of his discourse, are, however, to be admitted as simple truths—not to be controverted by the artifices of philosophical ingenuity; nor changed by the deceptive fallacy of human wisdom. Arguments too, which serve to illustrate the beatitude of virtue, and the blessed rewards of piety and religion, derive less support from the subtilty of logical deduction, than from that chaste appeal of fervid persuasion, founded upon intuitive and acknowledged maxims, and addressed to the tender sensibilities of the soul. In this we may concede to Mr. Summerfield, the praise of perfection. Virtue and religion are depicted in colours so vivid, and in attitude so imposing, that they appear to the hearer, never before to have produced their proper and specific impression; vice and immorality are stripped of their alluring and meretricious ornaments, and their intrinsic deformity, from which the contemplation is made to turn with abhorrence, set forth in view. Founding his discourse upon the stedfast rock of scriptural testimony, the superstructure is confirmed by the perfect adaptation of its parts, and perfected by the elegance of ornamental decoration. His style is often marked by the lofty flights of an excursive imagination, yet they are well sustained, and he returns by just gradations to the general tenour of his course. His similes, are well adapted to the dignity of his subject, and claim the praise of skilful appropriation. They are of a kind the most impressive, being chiefly drawn from the existence of the most striking objects of the surrounding material, creation; sin is compared to the "weight of mountains," the displeasure of omnipotence to the threatening gloom of a lowering sky, and his voice, to the sound of the rolling thunder—the saviour of men descends "from the bright portals of the sky." Righteousness was an expansive river, which fertilised with innumerable ramifications.—His voice, though deficient in vigor, yet possesses sufficient harmony and volume, and derives a peculiar and impressive effect, from that necessary variety of modulation which corresponds to the stress of emphatical sentences. His gesture is graceful, and imparts a peculiar and forceful expression to his sentences; especially when they rise into a particular importance of emphasis, or where they subside into the more placid solemnity of diction. To the departure of Mr. Summerfield, we look forward with feelings of regret. But, though distance may intervene, yet the recollection of his sincere piety, and active benevolence, shall retain him present in memory, though the steady and unceasing march of time may exert its obliterating influence; his eloquent and impressive strain, shall linger upon the ear, and excite a lasting and vivid sense of his remembrance.

W.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN EASTER MONDAY IN LONDON.

It was a charming day, the shops were closed, the chimnies of the manufactories emitted none of those columns of black smoke which commonly hang like heavy clouds over the city, and for once the sun was able "to dispel the fogs of London." The whole place was in a bustle, and every one was clad in his Sunday clothes, and wore a smiling holy-day face. Westminster and the Borough were busy, but loud was the chattering of men and women, the whooping and hallooing of children, the rattling of chaises and hackney coaches, and the prancing of horses in the city. It was Easter-Monday—and time out of mind, the Kings had granted the privilege of hunting a white-faced stag, in the Royal Forest of Epping, to the Cockneys, or such of the good people of *London*, as were born within hearing of the famous Bow-Bells, which have been immortalized by the "History of Dick Whittington and his Cat."

On such a momentous occasion as a grand hunt, it is not a matter of wonder that every Cit who could beg, borrow, or hire a nag, should be in *haste to horse away* to the Forest of Epping. The stage and hackney coaches were all full, and a great many little Donkeys were seen scrambling along the strand, under the weight of carts filled with women and children, who were on the very tip-toe of eagerness to see the *'Unt*. The whole scene was ludicrous enough, but to the Jockey and the man of the Turf, the chase was the source of infinite mirth. It is said that the scoundrel stag escaped meagre his doughty pursuers, and that he carries his white face and long antlers proudly to this day. The busy tongue of scandal whispered at Tattersal's, that at least the moiety of these bold riders were unhorsed before the chase had fairly commenced. Be this as it may, certain it is, that many of them returned after the shades of evening had began to close around the metropolis, to be screened in some measure from the biting taunts and jests of their neighbours, who had seen them ruffleing it off so gallantly in the morning with an envious eye, and would be vastly pleased to see them returning on foot, well be-grimed with mud, and with not a few unsightly rents in their garments.

On that day, too, a grand procession of the Blue Coat Boys was to take place, and I posted myself within the multitude, at that corner of St. Paul's Church Yard which looks into Cheapside.—The procession was to proceed from the Mansion House to Christ Church, attended by a band of music; the Sheriffs of the neighbouring Districts in splendid carriages, with footmen in gaudy liveries, and the Lord Mayor in his magnificent carriage of office, which is so large, so bedecked with gold, drawn by so many horses, gorgeously caparisoned, that at first sight, it might be mistaken for the King's State Coach. Soon after I had taken my stand among the crowd, I found it was neither the Mayor, nor the Mayor's carriage, nor the Sheriff's, nor the Blue Coat Boys, nor the Band, that formed the principal object of curiosity, particularly among the female part of my fellow gazers—but, their great anxiety appeared to be, to get a peep at the *Lady Mayor ess*, who, as I learned from their conversation was to appear in full dress, with her hair adorned with three large, nodding, ostrich feathers. After a long delay, the procession approached, the band passed, then the Blue Coat Boys (two and two, and arm in arm; and then came the Lord Mayor's carriage—its appearance excited a simultaneous cry of "here she comes! here she comes!" But, alas! by a sudden start, the horses turned the carriage quickly round the corner, throwing its back unexpectedly towards us, and denying to hundreds the sight they had waited patiently for hours to enjoy.—Then there was an outcry—"Who saw her! who saw the Lady Mayor-ess? who saw the Ostrich Feathers?" Don Diego's nose, said I, did not make a greater noise in the City of Strasbourg, than the Lady Mayor-ess' Ostrich feathers do in the metropolis of the world. No one, however, paid any attention to me, or to what I said of Don Diego's nose, but they all made a rush towards Holborn, to get again at the head of the pageant. For some yards I was hurried along with the crowd, but by a desperate effort, I escaped through Vannier alley to Pater-Noster-Row, and spent half an hour at Dally's, over a prime chop, and a pot of sparkling Scotch ale.

C.

MONADNOCK.*

Written on seeing it from my window after a storm.

Upon the far-off mountain's brow
The angry storm has ceased to beat,
And broken clouds are gathering now
In sullen reverence round his feet:
Alone he met their crowded bands,
Around his breast their folds were rended,
And there once more redeemed he stands,
And heaven's blue arch is o'er him bended.

I've seen him when the rising sun,
Burned like a bale-fire on the height,
I've seen him when the day was done
Throw back the beams of evening light;
I've seen him in the midnight hour
When all the world beneath were sleeping,
Like some lone sentry in the tow'r
His weary watch in silence keeping.

And there for ever calm and clear
His lofty turret nobly springs,
He owns no rival summit near,
No sovereign but the king of kings:
Thousands of nations have passed by,
Thousands of years unknown to story,
And still his aged walls on high
He lifts in melancholy glory.

And must the works of human power
Live but an hour, decay and fall,
And shall that cold and lonely tower
Outlive the proudest of them all?
Must beauty in its bright array
On which love's burning eyes are gazing,
And virtue in its heaven ward way,
And glory in its path-way blazing;

Must all the feelings of the heart,
Its loves and sorrows, joys and fears,
Its hope and memory—all depart
And sleep with unremembered years!
And still that mountain brave and shock
When wild storms wave their banners o'er him,
And time too spare his throne of rock
While ages melt away before him?

It should be so—for no heart beats
Beneath his cold and silent breast,
For him no well known voice repeats
The gentle words that make us blest;
And more than this—his deep repose
Is troubled by no thoughts of sorrow,
He hath no weary eyes to close,
He hath no cause to dread to-morrow.

He should survive—but man should die,
As soon as early as he may,
The close of life is always nigh,
And well if it arrive to day:
No matter when death rudely tears
The bands that soon or late must sever,
For blest the promise that it bears
That man shall not live here for ever.

For in the lapse of future years
When joy and hope and friends are fled,
When all the thoughts that ask no tears
Are those that hover round the dead;
Perhaps this scene may linger still,
And pensive memories o'er me stealing,
Remind me how the distant hill
Waked all the chords of tender feeling.

Farewell! I go my lonely way,
Perhaps far down the vale of years,
The eyes that roll in smiles to day
May gaze upon thee dim with tears,—
May see thee still unaltering stand
And envy thee thy calm reposing,
Till death arrive with welcome hand,
My cares and sorrows gently closing.

W.

* A rugged mountain of rock that rises abruptly nearly a thousand feet above the level of the ocean, forming the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and commanding a view of the country for about a hundred miles in every direction.

COLLECTANEA.

SPIDER AND BLACK SNAKE

We found the other day, the following remarkable account of the feats of a spider, which though it was not vouched for by any signature and though the hand writing was not known, we concluded to insert. If it be true, it is certainly worth notice. A spider is the most ingenious rope-maker, the most adventurous sailor, the boldest fighter, and the most independent proprietor of his own possessions, that we ever saw or heard of.—Such mischievous industry and such venomous perseverance is hardly to be matched by any animal from a mammoth to a bedbug.

One day last week, the workmen in Mr. Peck's machine factory, in Southington, discovered under one of the work benches a black snake, of the white throat species, and about six inches long, suspended by the web of a spider. The spider was of the common house sort, and not uncommonly large. When first discovered, the little insect had raised his victim about half a foot from the floor, and had him hung by a single thread. The ingenuity and power of the spider were truly wonderful. Passing rapidly down upon his line, he would fasten his cordage around the neck of the snake, pass back to his own nest on the under surface of the bench, then going again down, "cast a hitch" around the tail, and returning to his nest would avail himself of the contortions of the snake, alternately hauling up his lines so as to bring his game nearer home. In this manner he continued his labor until evening, leaving the snake alive, but so completely exhausted and secured as to be safe for the night; in the morning he was dead.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

During almost the whole of the last century, the family of the Parisian executioner, so celebrated amongst the people, under the name of Charlot, inhabited a solitary house, situated about the centre of a Petite rue St. Nicholas, between the fauxbourgs St. Dennis, and St. Martin. At the commencement of the reign of Louis XV. M. de Lally since so celebrated by his unhappy destiny, and the eclat which filial piety has given to the re-establishment of his fame, returned towards midnight, with some youths of his own age and rank, from the Guinguettes of Ropee, renowned at this period for their excellent matellotes. As they approached near the house of Charlot, they heard violins and sounds of merriment, whence they concluded that dancing was going forward within. Heated with the good cheer they had been enjoying, they took a fancy to partake of the amusements which these sounds informed them they were near. They knocked; a servant opened the door; they asked leave to enter. The girl, not daring to take upon herself to admit them, called her master, to whom these young gentlemen repeated their request. "It is impossible to receive you gentlemen, (answered Charlot) my house is not public; I amuse myself with my family; and our sports are about to cease, for I perceive it is already very late." These wild youths however, insisted, and hoping to secure their admission if they made themselves known, they said they belonged to the Court, that they came from a party at the Ropee, and intended to finish their evening by joining the amusements of an honest and respectable family. Charlot, after making useless efforts to dissuade them from their project, found there were no other means of ending the matter than by saying—"The higher your rank gentlemen, the less possible is it for me to receive you; you would approve of my refusal if you knew who I am."—"And who are you then?" said one of the party—"Gentlemen do you insist upon it? know then that I am the hangman of Paris."—"Ah! this is strange!" cried M. de Lally, "is it you, who hang, break arms, legs, &c."—Charlot interrupted him and said—"These are, in fact my duties; but I have assistants for obscure criminals. However, when a man of your rank, Sir, has the misfortune to fall under the rigour of our laws, I consider it a duty, an honour myself to perform the decrees of justice." Twenty five years after, M. de Lally died under the hands of this same man.

MARKETS OF MEXICO.

One of the most interesting sights to an inquisitive stranger in Mexico, is a ramble early in the morning to the canal which leads to the Lake of Chalco. There, hundreds of Indian canoes, of different forms and sizes, freighted with the greatest variety of the animal and vegetable productions of the neighborhood, are constantly arriving; they are frequently navigated by native women, accompanied by their families. The finest cultivated vegetables which are produced in European gardens, with the numberless fruits of the torrid zone, of many of which even the names are not known to us, are piled up in pyramids, and decorated with the most gaudy flowers. In the front of the canoes, the Indian women, very slightly clothed, with their long glossy tresses of jet black hair flowing luxuriantly to the waist, and often with an infant fastened to their backs, push the canoes forward with long slender poles. In the centre, under cover, the remainder of the family are seated, employed in spinning cotton, or weaving it, in their simple portable looms, into narrow webs of blue and white cloth, which forms their principal clothing. Other boats are loaded with meat, fowls, turkeys and a profusion of wild ducks, which they pluck and prepare on their road to market; the general throwing the feathers which they consider of no value, into the water. Others again are freighted with Indian corn in bulk or straw, the general food for horses, reared like floating pyramids. Milk, butter, fruit, and young kids, are all in the greatest plenty, and, what adds to the picturesque appearance of the whole, is, that nearly every canoe has a quantity of red and white poppies spread on the top of the other commodities; and, if there be a man on board, he is usually employed in strumming on a simple guitar for the amusement of the rest. The whole of this busy scene is conducted with the greatest harmony and cordiality. They land their cargoes a little to the south of the palace, near the great market; and remove their various commodities on their backs to the place where they deposit them for sale. This market is well worth visiting at an early hour; then thousands of Indians assembled with their commodities for sale, many of them from a considerable distance, form one of the most animated sights that can be witnessed. Domestic waterfowl are almost unknown in this part of New Spain. I never saw a tame duck, and geese, but twice in the whole country. Turkeys, fowls, pidgeons, hares and rabbits, are in great plenty, and venison is occasionally met with at table. Fish is scarce and dear, the lakes producing but few species.

Tortoises, frogs, and the axolote, a species of salamander, are abundant in the market, and all good eating. The meat market is well supplied with beef, mutton and pork, and in the spring, kid is plentiful and cheap; veal is prohibited by law.—The beef and mutton are by no means equal to what we have in the markets of Europe. Of vegetables and fruits there are few places that can boast of such a variety as Mexico, and none where the consumption is greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE RESCUED GAMBLER.

Edward Newton was a youth possessed of a good understanding and brilliant parts, and the graces of a fine person and handsome features were improved by an amiable disposition. In him was centred all the happiness of an affectionate widowed mother. At the age of nineteen, he first became acquainted with the amiable, accomplished, and beautiful Caroline Stanley. A heart like his was not calculated to resist such united attractions, and he soon succeeded in gaining the affections of the amiable girl; and although the parents of Caroline, on account of his youth, refused an immediate consent to his union, for some time he was perfectly happy, and applied himself, with rewarded industry to the cultivation of his fortune, which was considerable. But unfortunately he was a resident of one of the southern states, where the vice of gambling prevails to an alarming excess. Until that period he had escaped the snare. But he had scarcely reached his twentieth year, when he formed an intimate acquaintance with a young man of the name of Charles Jackson, who, concealing his villainy under the specious mask of friendship and virtue, had wound round the heart of the unsuspecting Edward, who fell a victim to his snares. Time after time did he vainly resolve never more to yield to the temptation; but the bait was again presented, and it again entrapped him. No longer now did he lie down to repose with the conscious security of innocence—no longer his dreams, peaceful and pure, hovered round the fair form of Caroline, or dwelt on the calm affection of his mother—no longer with the open countenance of conscious innocence, did he meet the affectionate Miss Stanley; he stood abashed before her, and almost shunned her presence; and, deluded by the advice of his false friend, he rushed still deeper into guilt to relieve his torment. Unhappily for Edward, these feelings did not long continue; he eagerly endeavoured to convince himself of the truth of what his companions assured him, that gambling is but an innocent amusement and the reproaches of conscience, the effect of education. Too well he succeeded. His heart had become callous by frequent repetition of the crime, and for some time he slept in fatal security.

Happily for Edward, he was soon awakened from his dream. His mother—that mother who had sighed over the altered manner of her son, though far from suspecting the real cause, was attacked by a dangerous fever, and in less than a

week fell a prey to her maternal solicitude. Then returning remorse, armed with a tenfold sting, added its horrors to his grief, and almost plunged him into despair. Often while he bathed her pallid features with his tears, did he curse the hour he first sat down to a gaming table, and accuse himself of being the author of her death, brought on him as a judgment for his misconduct, and often did he renew his resolution of never repeating his offence again. These violent effusions of grief gradually subsided, as time poured its healing balm on the wound. For some months he steadily adhered to his resolution, and happiness once more dawned in the breast of Edward. But his fortune was still sufficient to excite the avarice of his companions, whom, since his reformation, he had avoided, not excepting even Jackson, and they determined no artifice should remain unemployed to allure him once more to the gaming table. Some time elapsed before an opportunity offered. At length Jackson met and accosted him one evening, as he was returning home after an interview with Caroline. With many expressions of surprise at his long absence, he invited him again to accompany him to the usual place of rendezvous. Edward refused; and his wily friend, who knew every avenue to his heart, after many unavailing arguments, apparently desisted from his purpose, and changed the conversation, but insensibly led him to the spot. He here renewed his solicitations, but met with a pointed refusal; he then requested him to enter the house merely as a spectator of the game.—"Depend upon it, my boy," continued he, "you shall not be asked to part with your precious money." That the contemptuous tone in which this was uttered had touched the pride of Edward was evident from his reply. Jackson saw his words had produced the intended effect, and pursued his advantage, by artfully mingling with professions of friendship, sneers at the cowardice of Edward, and so worked upon his passions, that he weakly consented to enter the house with him. For some time, hanging over the back of his friend's chair, he remained a mere spectator of the game. But he soon found his situation had become extremely uncomfortable, by his being made the object of the jeers and mirth of the company. Wanting courage to depart, he was compelled to bear in silence, conversation which, though carried on in whispers, was sufficiently audible, and which his changing colour declared he heard. "Who is that young miser?" said a sprightly gentleman whom he had not before seen, to one of his companions. "Ned Newton," was the answer; "but you should not call him miser, for he is not yet out of leading strings." These words were succeeded by a scornful laugh, and drew a contemptuous sneer from the whole company, whose eyes were now fixed upon Edward. "Sit down and play a game," whispered Jackson; "you are the jest of the company." The infatuated Edward, overcome by false shame, almost unconsciously complied. He soon found the tide of fortune against him, and stung by his losses, ventured still deeper into the game, in the hope of recovering them, till, on one fatal throw, he madly staked all he possessed, and rose from the table ruined! From agony of feeling, he rushed out of the room, and hurried frantically along—he knew not whither; while Jackson coolly observed to his companions, "Poor Ned! I'm sorry he's ruined, faith; but if he chose to be a fool, it's not my fault; I must have money." The unhappy Edward for some time paced the floor of his chamber, whither chance had led him, almost phrenzied by despair. The image of Caroline, which would once have been a solace under every affliction, now added to his anguish. She on whom all his earthly happiness rested, must now, he feared, by his own imprudence, become the wife of another; for, after what had occurred, he dared not hope for the consent of either Caroline or her parents, to their union. The thought almost maddened him, and snatching up a pistol, he resolved on putting an end to his wretched existence; then, struck with horror at the guilty thought, he threw it from him, and, after a short struggle with himself, took up a pen, and as well as the agitated state of his mind would permit, wrote an account of the whole affair to Caroline; and with feelings somewhat calmed by the consciousness of having, as far as was now in his power, atoned for his error, he retired to rest. It was on the next day, when the dusky shadow of evening had already began to steal around, that Mr. Stanley, the father of Caroline, entered the apartment of the unhappy Edward. He was seated near a decaying fire—his face buried in his hands, apparently absorbed in thought, and unconscious of the entrance of any one; he raised his head and sighed heavily, but still observed nothing; the quivering flame cast a fitful glare over him, and discovered a countenance deeply marked with anguish. Suddenly he startled from his seat, and struck his hand convulsively against his forehead; when, perceiving Mr. Stanley, a deep flush of shame crimsoned his features, and he stood silent and abashed before him. A tear glistened in the eye of the venerable philanthropist, as he said, "I have been from home since yesterday, and but a few moments have elapsed since I have been made acquainted with your late disaster; have you any thing to plead in your exculpation?" Edward could not speak. He then continued—"I pity you, young man, sincerely pity you! but you have reduced yourself to this condition by your own folly. I mean not to upbraid you; but it cannot be a matter of surprise, that I should inform you, that my daughter shall never become the wife of a gamester." Edward staggered back a few paces, and leaning against the wall for support, uttered a heavy groan. Mr. Stanley approached him—"If you are sincerely penitent," said he, "I will place you in a situation where you may, by industry, recover the fortune you have, by your imprudence, lost." "Oh! sir," exclaimed Edward, "of what use can fortune be to me now? I have lost her who alone could render life or wealth desirable!—but never, never will I gamble again!" "Will you form a fixed and determined resolution to that effect?" Edward made numerous protestations of his unwavering determination. "Then," said Mr. Stanley, affectionately, "it is in your power to regain, by persevering industry, and a steady adherence to your promise, what you have forfeited; and, at a future time, you may become possessed of the love and fortune of Caroline." Unable to speak Edward pressed the hand of his benefactor to his lips, and bathed it with tears. "I see," said Mr. Stanley, while his own eye was dimmed with a tear, "I see you are grateful, and your candid epistle this morning proves you are not destitute of honour, and is indeed the cause of my present lenity." "I cannot speak my gratitude," said Edward, in faultering accents, "but from my heart I thank you!" Mr. Stanley soon after left the room. Edward, for a long time, could scarcely persuade himself but that he was in a dream. However, in a few days he recovered his self possession, and, with a lightened heart, applied himself to business, and by the steady observance of his resolution, evinced the sincerity of his repentance. In about two years afterwards, he had the happiness of leading to the hymenial altar, the long loved Caroline. EMILY.

Paul Jones.—The Washington papers say that Mr. Sherburne, of the Navy Department, intends shortly to publish an authentic Journal of the Cruises of this once celebrated Commander, during the Revolutionary War. This Journal, which Mr. Sherburne has now in his possession, was written by the Hon. Elijah Hall, (at present the Naval officer at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who was one of the Lieutenants, his confidential friend, and the only surviving officer that sailed with him during his cruises,) and under the immediate inspection of Capt. Jones, and contains every occurrence that took place from day to day—also, the correspondence between them, and a correct List of our Navy in 1776, '77, '78, '79, and '80—the names of the ships, where built, rates and commanders' names, &c.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On reading the work from which the following extracts are made, I paused, and was led to reflect, how very different was the clothing of the spirit of the man who wrote it, from some who profess to be among the pillars of the church in the present day. There we see the patience, meekness, and gentleness of the real christian; but here the turbulence, impatience, and intolerance of man in his unregenerate state, notwithstanding all his high professions—I have transcribed it, and wish you would give it a place in your paper, it may serve as a looking glass for those concerned. C.

"An aspiring spirit, a lofty, ruling spirit, which loves to be great, which loves to have dominion, which would exalt itself, &c. must be kept out from among the disciples and church of Christ. There must not be such a spirit, or loving to be great, or such a ruling among them, as is in the world. No; his alone, the Spirit alone, the humble seed alone, the truth alone, the grace alone, must rule among them; and God forbid the authority and government thereof should be stopt in any. It cannot be well with the church that it should be so, that God's Spirit should be grieved or quenched, or stopped in its holy way of governing and ordering the church of its own building.

That which would exalt itself because of the gifts it hath received, and would bring others into subjection; this spirit must be subdued among Christ's disciples, or it will ruin all. God alone, Christ alone, the Spirit alone, the truth alone, the seed alone, is to be exalted in the church; not flesh, nor self, nor the aspiring, lofty, ruling spirit.

The Lord gives grace and knowledge for another end, than for men to take upon them to be great, and rule over others because of it. Man, without grace and true knowledge, is high and exalted, and would be ruling over, and subjecting others; but true grace and knowledge brings man down, and keeps him low, even out of every desire of aspiring and ruling over others, in earnest breathings and endeavours that both the grace and spirit may teach and rule both over himself and others.

Because God hath given a man knowledge, he must not take upon him to rule over others with his knowledge. Christ did not rule over his disciples with his knowledge, nor require them to believe what he knew to be truth. Nor may any man at this day, though ever so full of God's holy Spirit and power, take upon him (above what his Lord and Master did) to rule over other men's consciences. If he do, he will do it out of the leadings of life, and of God's holy Spirit; and so will wound and hurt his own life thereby; and so far as herein he prevails on others, he will hurt their life too."—*Isaac Penington.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To Atkinson & Alexander:

ESTEEMED FRIENDS—In your paper of the 30th ult "*Amboy*" publishes certain "observations upon some religious works," or rather *reflections upon the Editor of them:* and as "I have frequently noticed that men of warm tempers, and minds filled with fiery zeal," are apt to meddle with subjects that they do not understand and so expose their ignorance, I am not at all surprised at his Quixotism.

If I were merely to advise him not to speak or write in future until he understands his subject, it might be sufficient for *him:* but for the sake of your numerous readers, I will observe, that "*Amboy*" appears to have mistaken the meaning of the term Author, as used in the preface by the *Editor*, to the work of Job Scott "on the knowledge of the Lord, the only true God." Hence he discovers "inconsistency" in the Editor, and is greatly troubled at his absurdity and want of fixed principles in professing "to believe in the propriety of renouncing all pecuniary considerations for religious services," and not taking "money for preaching because the gospel should be free,"—while he "writes his instructions of a religious character, or *gets* such writings from the hands of other people, puts them into the hands of a printer and secures the copy right, so that he may pocket the surplus proceeds."

As one of his premises is false, therefore, however good his reasoning, his conclusions are false of course.

The copy rights are secured for the benefit of the *Author's* children, and neither the Editor nor his children are any more interested in the profits of the Sale of Job Scott's writings, than "Amboy" himself.

"Amboy's" allusion to the Editor "getting such writings from the hands of other people," is also incorrect, and calculated to make erroneous impressions. The fact is, they were placed in my hands without solicitations, or applications for them, by Trustees, that the Author's views might be answered by their publication:—And having no views to emolument themselves, they stipulated that the profits (if any) arising from the sale, should be appropriated to the Author's children: and this provision in their favour, was made without their knowledge.

Another reason for securing the copy right, was, that it is intended to publish Job Scott's works entire, in two Vols. 8 vo. of which all that have been printed are only parts. It would be improper therefore that because a few copies of some parts have been printed to supply a present demand, that they should therefore be liable to be put to press and perhaps mutilated by any Bookseller who might choose to reprint them.

Perhaps "Amboy" may now see how an author can "have the control of every copy of his writings that shall be printed,"—and he may be informed that authors sometimes exercise this controul without any view to pecuniary emolument, that "men of warm tempers, and minds filled with fiery zeal about little matters," as they are generally of consequence very ignorant, may be prevented from meddling, if not to their own hurt, to the injury of the cause they may wish to advocate. EMMOR KIMBER.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing packet ship New York, Capt. Maxwell, has arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of the 2d of October.

The London Gazette states that the payment and allowances to the American loyalists will be resumed on the 13th of October.

The duty on foreign wool has been reduced 3d per lb. and in December there is to be a further reduction of 1d per lb.

The cotton trade of Belfast is rapidly increasing. In September a vessel bound to New-York, had upwards of 268,000 yards on board.

Major Cartwright, died in England on the 23d of October, in the 84 h year of his age.

At the Turkish capital some changes had been effected among the Ministers, and the General of the Janissaries had been dismissed in defiance of public opinion. He was a strict disciplinarian, and had consequently rendered himself extremely unpopular amongst the banditti, to the command of whom he had been appointed. It was supposed that the GRAND VIZIER himself would be obliged to yield to the popular clamour, for the SULTAN could not with safety resist any demand which the Barbarians required from him. The projected evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, joined to the want of success which had attended all his efforts, was the chief cause of discontent amongst the Ottomans, and it was generally believed, that so far from withdrawing any troops from the principalities, a considerable reinforcement would be ordered to proceed into these provinces.

On the 20th August a serious commotion broke out in Constantinople, which endangered the life of the Sultan for some time.

The letters from Smyrna state, that a large force had been collected at Scalanova, but they do not state whether any part of it had landed on the island of Samos. The plague was making dreadful ravages at Scalanova, and hundreds of the barbarians were daily falling sacrifices to its fury.—Mr. TURNER, the Secretary to the British Embassy, had arrived in the Dardanelles from England.

The Liverpool Mercury of October 1st, gives an account of the death of Mr. Saddler, the Aeronaut, who had ascended from Boston on the afternoon of the 29th September, and in the descent had been thrown from the car by coming in contact with a chimney, and fell to the ground from a considerable height, after hanging some time by a rope.—Liverpool was in great anxiety for his fate—and five letters are given, stating what was known of the accident. He was distinguished for his daring intrepidity, and was the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish Channel.

Letters from Alexandria communicate the important intelligence, that the Egyptian expedition had sailed against Greece from that port on the 17th of July. It is stated to consist of 10,000 infantry, and 2,000 cavalry.

There are accounts from the Morea of an attack made by the Turks on the island of Samos, which ended in the almost entire destruction of the Turkish expedition, by fire ships, and by the sword.

Election of Lord Mayor of London.—On Wednesday, John Garrett, Esq Alderman and goldsmith, was, by a majority at Guildhall, declared Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

A man of mean appearance lately made some purchases at a shop at Bath, to the amount of 14s. 6d. in payment of which he tendered a sovereign. The shopkeeper addressing his customer, said "I see you have got a stranger." "Yes," said the man, coolly pocketing his coin and deliberately walking out of the shop, leaving the goods that had been cut for him—"and before we part we shall be better acquainted."

Mary Turner, a child of six years of age, living at Stratford, Eng. swallowed a portion of half smoked tobacco, which she took out of her mother's pipe, and in the evening was seized with a violent retching, which continued till next day, when she died. This was from the poisonous oil contained in the tobacco, which exudes in smoking.

GOOD NEWS!—By the arrival at Baltimore, of the schr. Express, from Jamaica, intelligence has been received of a brilliant victory obtained by the Patriots, under Bolivar, over the Royalists, commanded by Canterac. The latter lost more than a thousand cavalry. Lieut. Hunter of the frigate United States, capt. Hull, arrived at this port in the schr. Utility, from Chagres, which vessel has brought home, the captain, mate, and one seaman having died at Chagres. Lieut. Hunter brings the official account, printed at Truxillo on the 17th August, of Bolivar's victory over the cavalry of Canterac. The Lieut. was himself at Truxillo after this event. On the 15th August, there was a public rejoicing for it; a splendid dinner and ball were given by the Prefect of the place, and the heads of our government toasted on the occasion. Judge Prevost acted as vice president at the dinner.—Lieut. Hunter considers the Patrot cause as almost certain of entire success. Bolivar was extremely popular. Captain Hull was to sail on a cruise from Callao the day after the departure of the Lieut., who has brought despatches from him to our government. On board the frigate United States, every one was well. The Congreso brig, capt. Young, was lost in the harbor of Huacho, on the 1st August, whilst her commander had gone as the bearer of despatches to Bolivar.

The following extract of a letter, gives an account of Mr. Hayden's assassination in Mexico.

"The only news I have to communicate is that of an atrocious murder, committed on an American named Hayden, on the 29th of last month. Hayden was a boot and shoemaker, and was at work in his shop, with the door open, when the Host was carrying past. In conformity to the custom and regulations of the place, Hayden knelt down, but a villain, armed with a sword, entered his shop and bade him to come out and kneel on the side walk. This the other refused to comply with; the fellow instantly plunged the sword into his breast, so that he fell down dead on the floor. The assassin made his way through the crowd, and has not since been heard of. The deceased was interred without the city about three miles; most of the foreigners here assisted at his funeral. A mob, amounting to several hundred, had collected and kept on with the procession until we were nearly out of the city, when they commenced shouting and throwing stones, hitting several of the procession who were on horseback, and finally, it was found necessary to procure a guard of soldiers to prevent the mob from doing us any further injury.

"Much correspondence has taken place between the British Consul and Mexican government on this occasion. The government has this day issued a proclamation, prohibiting any of its subjects from insulting or molesting any foreigner unless authorized by law, under a severe penalty. This proclamation, it is hoped, will give additional protection to foreigners; still, however, they feel much uneasiness, and will continue so to do until an example shall be made of some of the ruffians in this place.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

The City Register, heretofore published in the afternoon, and The Freeman's Journal, a morning paper, have united their establishments, under the latter name. The paper will henceforth be published every morning, from the late publishing office of the Register, in Walnut street.

La Fayette contemplates a visit to the western states in the spring. He has had an invitation from Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

A rich bed of iron ore, yielding 75 per cent. has recently been discovered in Nova Scotia, on the bay of Fundy, and as coal exists in great abundance in the immediate vicinity, it can be worked to great advantage. Some gentlemen from Boston are now in treaty for the purchase of the mines, or to be concerned in carrying them into operation.

It appears by a writer in a Georgia paper, that a license, costing fifty dollars, must be taken out of the municipal court, before any quantity of liquor less than three gallons, can be sold.

The town council of Providence, R. I. is preparing to send away all of the idle and dissolute coloured people, that are found in that place.

The Sanitary Board of Health stated on the 20th October, that the city was then perfectly healthy.

The President of Hayti has issued a proclamation announcing the failure of the Mission to France—the refusal of the French government to acknowledge the independence of the republic, and exhorting the inhabitants to be prepared to resist any attempts that France may contemplate with a view to its subjugation.

A sample of Egyptian cotton has been received at Providence, R. I.

A piece of flannel was exhibited at the last Brighton Fair, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expence of weaving by hand.

On Monday night, the 27th of September, the Paper Mill belonging to Mr. Bishop Bratton, of Kennet township, Chester County, (Pa.) was consumed with fire. There was also burnt near $2000 worth of paper. The whole loss is estimated at $5000. The manner in which the fire originated is not known.

There are in circulation notes of the Bank of the United States, purporting to be of the denomination of Ten Dollars, which have been altered from *fives*.

Not long ago, the body of a man, shot through the breast and mangled in a most shocking manner, was found in Posey county, Indiana, a few yards from the public road leading from Princeton to Cynthiana.

The mail between Worcester and Sturbridge, (Mass.) was robbed of part of its contents on the evening of the 23d instant, supposed, by a man calling himself Swain, the only passenger in the stage. He is described as a man of middling stature, about 30 years old, and a foreigner. Fifty dollars has been offered for his apprehension by the postmaster of Worcester.

A society of coloured people has been formed in Cincinnati for the purpose of obtaining correct intelligence of the nature of the soil and climate of St. Domingo; and an agent is to be sent out to make inquiries, and to report early in the spring.

One hundred and twenty square rigged vessels have been built in the British province of New-Brunswick during the present season. This number, however, includes a few built on the Nova Scotia side of the bay of Fundy on New-Brunswick account.

Seneca Howland, of Washington city, an old bachelor, and Miss Ward, who is his house-keeper, drew the $20,000 in the last New York Literature Lottery.

Notice has been issued from the War office, Washington, that proposals will be received until the 1st of December next, for the supplying the Marine corps of the United States, with clothing for the year 1825.

Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed by the capitalists of New York, to the Welland Canal, in Upper Canada, that being all of the stock which remained unsold, at the time of the subscription.

The British N. W. Company has a difficulty with the Indians, who have taken one of their forts and killed 14 whites.

A child of Mrs. P. Saunders of Norwalk, Ct. was burnt to death on Sunday last. On the 22d of October, the house of widow Ingals, of Plymouth, Vt. was burnt down, and her two daughters, her only children, perished in the flames.

The Legislature of Delaware will assemble at Dover, on Monday next, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President for that state.

A treaty has been concluded between the Spaniards at Santa Fe and the Pawnee Indians, a nation of about 2000 well armed and hardy warriors. The treaty was made at Council Bluffs, between which place and Santa Fe the travelling will in future be safe.

Blackwood's Magazine, an ultra Quarterly Review, announces Mr. Wirt, the present Attorney General of the United States as the probable successor of Mr. Rush at the Court of St. James.

The Treasurer of the state of Vermont in compliance with the resolution, has reported that during the last six years, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dollars have been received for pedlar's licenses.

The Colombian government has ordered the construction of 50 gun boats, in such ports of the republic as are best provided with the means of building them. The Congress has appropriated the sum of 300,000 dollars for the repair of fortifications on the coast, and the construction of such other forts as may be deemed necessary.

A salute was fired at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 27, in honor of the acknowledgment of the Independence of Brasil by the United States, as indicated by the reception of its Envoy.

The great Dam which was constructed at Black Rock, at the expence of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars, was broken during a storm on Wednesday, the 20th ult.

The brig Neutrality, of Salem, Mass. together with six drogers, were entirely lost at St. Pierre's, in the same storm that so devastated our Southern territory in the middle of September.

At the Island of Gundaloupe, two French Government schooners were lost at the same gale, and their crews perished.

The corn crops in the vicinity of Salisbury, N. Carolina, are said to be good; the cotton, however, is much injured, and not more than half the amount of the usual crop is expected to be gathered in.

The venerable John Adams on Saturday last, completed his 89th year.

Letters at New York from Havre, (via England,) announce that the house of Firebrace, Davidson & Co. stopped payment on the 20th September.

The Utica Sentinel states, that on the 25th ult. Green Brockway, of Frankfort, Herkimer county, (N. Y.) murdered the wife of his brother Enoch, having shot her with a rifle.

The United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Macdonough, for the Mediterranean, and the United States steam galliot Seagull, for Thompson's Island, went to sea from New-York, on Friday last.

The awful sentence of the law was carried into execution at Baltimore on Friday last, upon the persons of negroes George and Henry, who had been convicted at a recent session of Baltimore County court, of one of the most atrocious crimes, committed under circumstances of horrible aggravation. The execution, by hanging, took place publicly, in the gaol yard, in the view of a large number of spectators.

The German Reformed Synod of the United States, convened at Bedford, Penn. on the 26th of last month. They have organized a Theological Seminary, which is to be located in Carlisle, Penn. and have elected the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, of. Philadelphia. Theological Professor.

The Legislature of Rhode Island, which adjourned on Saturday last, passed an act to release fifteen convicts from prison.

The last weekly report of arrivals at Utica, gave 149 boats with freight, exclusive of packets.

Mr. H. Mead, of New York, advertises that he has expended a large sum of money for the establishment of that ornamental and durable ware known by the name of French Porcelain, and that he has brought it to a degree of perfection equal if not superior to that of any other country.

The Legislature of New Jersey, assembled and organized on the 26th ult. David Johnston was appointed Speaker of the House on the 3d ballot, 18 to 21. In Council, P. I. Stryker was chosen Vice President without opposition.

Charles Ewing, Esq. of Trenton, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N. Jersey, vice Judge Kirkpatrick.

On Sunday, the 24th inst. the Protestant Episcopal church, of St. Marks, in Lewistown, Pa. was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, of Philadelphia. The service was solemn and impressive. A large concourse of strangers and citizens attended to witness the ceremony. A number of new members were added to the church.

The Bedstead on which the Nation's Guest reposed during his residence in Baltimore, with all the decorations, curtains, &c. is advertised to be sold at public auction. It will hereafter be regarded as a relic worthy of preservation.

On the 2d October, John M'Kenzie, a native of Scotland, died at Arkansas. Mr. M'Kenzie was one of the few remaining adventurers who accompanied the celebrated Capt. Cook, in his first voyage around the world. He emigrated to the United States 30 or 40 years ago, and during the greater part of that period resided in the state of Georgia, but for some years past has been a resident of Jackson, Missouri, where his family now resides.

The corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, have offered a *gold medal* of fifty dollars value, for the best design of a monument to the memory of Gen. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO. The monument is to be erected at West Point, on a rude romantic spot which bears the name of Kosciusko's Garden, because it had once been his favorite retreat in his leisure moments.—Designs to be exhibited by the first of January 1825. Communications are to be addressed to James S. Thompson, P. M'Martin, and T. H. Ridgely, Committee of Cadets, West Point.

On the 13th ult. the anniversary of the battle of Queenston, the remains of General Brock, and his aid, Lt. Col. Macdonnell, who fell on that memorable day, were disinterred from their graves, and deposited in sepulchres prepared for them on the heights near the battle ground. A long and respectable military and civil procession was formed, (including Brandt and other Indian Chiefs) and from 5 to 8,000 spectators were assembled to witness the solemn and impressive ceremonials.

Extract of a letter from Havana, 2d instant, received in Boston.—"We have had much difficulty with the government, for it seems they are determined to stop all trade with Key West, if possible—inasmuch that no Spanish vessel is allowed to clear for that place: and every vessel which has arrived from there has been seized and put to trouble. The rains have been so incessant that little business of any kind has been transacted here for the last 8 days—it has also been very sickly."

An assortment of the cotton and woollen fabricks, manufactured by the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution for the deaf and dumb, have been lately exhibited in this city. The articles were much superior in quality, to those exhibited at the last cattle show, and it cannot fail to afford the public satisfaction to be informed, that the pupils of this institution are clothed exclusively in fabricks which are the workmanship of their own hands.

An extract of a letter dated Havana, October 16th, says no late piracies committed on this side the Island. The U. S. ship Hornet has this day arrived, having on board the Spanish General Torres. His object it appears, is to be tried by the Court Martial. From the friends he has already here, no doubt he will be acquitted. The political state of this Island is unsettled. His excellency the Capt. General, has given orders to the Capt. of the Port, to hand to him all newspapers from the United States, for his perusal, previous to the public inspection. The officers of the Police are active in bringing forward many of the disaffected for imprisonment.

The official 'abstract statement of the number of Hindoo widows who were *burnt* or *buried alive* in Zellah and Cities,' between the years 1816 and 1824, is as follows—

Grand total for 1817—707 widows; for 1818, 839; for 1819, 605; for 1820, 595; for 1821, 654.

Three thousand four hundred and two widows, thus sacrificed in those five consecutive years, within the British dominions!

One of the principal magistrates observes, in an official letter,—'For a few years more (I cannot say how many) we must be content to permit a continuance of this practice of burning."

PETER FRANCISCO.

This modern Milo of Cotona, a soldier of the Revolution, was introduced at the grand dinner, given at Yorktown in honor of Gen. La Fayette, bearing aloft in his arms another soldier of no moderate size, and with the ease a nurse would have borne a child. Francisco fought in the successful and determined charge, made by *Billy Washington* and *Howard*, upon the Guards at Guilford Court House, armed with a sword *purposely made for himself*, and which "drank no stinted draught" on the hard-fought day. Afterwards, in Virginia, single handed, he encountered a detachment of Tarleton's Horse, several of whom he killed and wounded, and dispersed the rest. On the General's return to his quarters, he was escorted by Francisco, and horse, foot, and artillery could not better have cleared the way, than the imposing strides of this Talamonian Ajax, who is as a "lion brave and as a lion strong."

MILITARY LANDS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Intelligencer, October 1, says: "Non residents holding lands in the Military Tract lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and upon which the taxes had not been paid, will understand that upwards of 7,000 lots were sold during the month of December, 1823, for the tax that remained due for the several years from 1818 to 1822, inclusive. The lands thus sold, *may be redeemed within one year from the day on which they were sold. After that period*, the time of redemption is *passed*, and *by such sale* the title is vested in the purchaser. We understand that many tracts yet remain unredeemed.

This neglect on the part of the holders of these lands, is, no doubt, in many instances, produced by the erroneous impression which seems to prevail in many parts of the Union, that these lands were exempt from taxation for *five years* from the date of the patent. By our constitution, these lands remain free from taxation for *three years*, while in the hands of the patentee; which term, in all cases, expires with the year 1821, and, in many cases, with 1820; so that the whole of the land in this tract was subject to taxation for 1822, and in every instance where the land passed from the patentee, from the date of the transfer. No sales of these lands for taxes have taken place since 1819, so that a term of four years has intervened, in which most of these taxes should have been paid."

Superiority of American Vessels.—The Liverpool Advertiser of September says—'It is notorious that some of the Government packets are old, slow sailing vessels, and highly unfit for the purpose. The importance to a commercial country like this of fast sailing packets is so great, that we trust the evil now complained of will be speedily remedied. *The Earl of Wolsingham*, sailed from Buenos Ayres the 26th of June; the letters by her arrived in this town on Monday. On the same day advices to the 30th June were received here *via* New York. The vessel which carried those advices to the United States, arrived at Baltimore on the 7th Aug. and the line of packet ship New-York, communicated the same to this port, sailing from New-York the 16th Aug. and arriving here last Monday.—Thus, notwithstanding the loss of 9 days in the United States, we have received by this very circuitous route, *four days* later intelligence than by the Government packet direct."

A volume has recently been published entituled the wonders of Elora. This little village of Bombay, inhabited by Bramins, and embosomed in a grove of trees, is rendered memorable by the gigantic excavation made in a mountain of solid granite. A large and stupendous temple, detached from the neighbouring mountain, and hewn out of a solid rock, is enclosed all around by an area 250 feet deep and 150 broad. The temple itself towers to the height of 100 feet—its length is 165 feet—its breadth 62. It has well formed door ways, windows, and staircases to its upper floor, containing large rooms of a smooth and solid surface, divided by rows of pillars—the whole of this *immense excavation*, comprehending a space of 500 feet in circumference. Beyond all these, are three handsome figure galleries, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the rock, containing forty-two curious and gigantic figures of Hindoo mythology. We will suppose that all the zeal, perseverance, patience and industry employed in this incredible work, had been directed to the enlargement, improvement, and emancipation of the human mind from its bondage, what advances would have been made in knowledge, in freedom, in human happiness. But this phenomenon stands now nothing more than a monument of persevering industry, ignorance and superstition.

Gen. Atkinson the American commandant of the expedition, that is to ascend the Missouri up to Council Bluffs, in the ensuing spring, has invented a new mode of ascending that river without the assistance of oars. The following is the description of the invention:—

The machinery consists of a shaft thrown across the centre of the boat with a water wheel at each end—a 5 feet cog wheel in the centre of the shaft, and put in motion by another cog wheel 3 feet 4 inches, resting on an iron shaft, which supports a fly wheel at one end, of eight feet in diameter—The fly and small cog wheel are moved by a crank projecting from an arm of the fly wheel, with two pitmans which are impelled by soldiers, seated on from eight to ten benches, four abreast, with a succession of cross bars before each bench con-

raised in a frame that moves on slides, with a three feet stroke of the crank. The men are comfortably seated under an awning, sheltered from the sun and rain—the labor much lighter than rowing with a common oar, and the boats are propelled with a velocity sufficient to stem the most rapid current in the Missouri. The flotilla made St. Charles from St. Louis, (Missouri) in about two days, a distance that requires, at least four days by boats propelled in the ordinary mode. It is ascertained that these transports will make twenty miles per day, and thirty in cases of emergency.

The Huntsville Bank was robbed of notes to the amount of between 25,000 and 29,000 dollars on the night of the 13th ult. A reward of $2,000 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the villain who committed the theft. The Robbery was committed by knocking the Cashier down as he was passing from the banking room to that of the directors, with the bundle of notes. The door of the passage had been left unlocked, and as the cashier was going as above stated from one room to the other, with a candle in his hand the passage door was forced open by the robber, who gave the cashier a severe blow, seized the money, and escaped.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.

The rich Cashmere Shawls are manufactured in the city of Cashmere, in the northern part of Hindoostan, now subject to the Afghans. They are made of the wool or hair of a species of goat found in Thibet and Tartary, some of which have been introduced into France. A few years since, there were 16,000 looms and 48,000 persons in Cashmere employed in making shawls. A remarkable fine shawl occupies a loom and three persons more than a year; and of the best and most worked kinds, not so much as a quarter of an inch is completed in a day. For plain shawls a shuttle is used, but the variegated ones are worked with wooden needles, one for each colour, without shuttles. The rough side of the shawl is uppermost on the frame. The head workmen receive about 20 cents per day, and the common workmen from 3 to 10 cents.

The Cashmerians manufacture a great many shawls from the wool of a breed of sheep, which are found in the vale of Cashmere, and in Thibet and Boutan. This wool, it is said, surpasses every other in the world for its softness, whiteness and fineness; and some travellers assert that it is from 20 to 22 inches in length! Camel's hare is also used for shawls. Most of the Cashmere shawls, so called, that are imported into the United States, are manufactured in Europe.

The following remarks, made by a writer in a neighbouring city, would seem to apply with equal force to the fashions of our own:—

The female dress of the present time, has attained the same degree of simplicity, that the ancients gave to their buildings, so many centuries ago—it will undergo, in the process of time, many changes, but to the eye of true taste, simplicity in dress, will always be admired.

To the French, we are indebted for most of these improvements—no nation can furnish better Artists in the various branches of female dress.

The entire adoption of the present fashions, has led the American Ladies into one great error—the light stuffs of which French shoes are made, are only suitable for a warm, dry climate, like that of France—but in the northern part of the U. States, where the extremes of heat and cold, wet and dry, subject all classes of people to inconvenience—a delicate woman should always be guarded against the serious injuries, which too frequently and fatally result from cold or damp feet. No material of which shoes are made, combines so much lightness, beauty and strength, and at the same time, security to the wearer as morocco—the manufacture of which has, in this country, arrived at a great degree of perfection—when well made it is soft, pliant, durable, and of a brilliant glossy black. The great increase of consumptive female patients, may safely be attributed to the extreme thinness of their shoes—the prevention is certain and easy—keep the feet warm and well guarded by substantial walking shoes. The season is now approaching, when such precautions are most requisite.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The attractions at the Circus, with the benefits, which have commenced, are increasing. We notice that Mrs. Williams, the mimped Female Equestrian, has chosen this evening, to entertain her friends. It is expected she will be remembered by the public, who are indebted to her for many of their gratifications this season. The Cataract of the Ganges will be repeated next week.

It is understood that the Chesnut street Theatre will open on Thursday evening, the 2d of next month. There are several engagements made of performers in the higher circles of the drama already, and others are expected, who will add to the talents of the company, and give a zest to the performances during the winter season.

At the Park theatre, New York, the American Drama of the Pilot, or a Tale of the Sea, underwent a third representation on Wednesday eve, when the proceeds of the house were appropriated to the benefit of the author. The comedy of the Young Quaker, or Fair American, on Thursday eve. A disposition to encourage and incite native genius to exertion will always receive the cordial approbation of every patriotic and liberal mind, and we hope it will be found in future, to the interest of managers generally to study national feeling and sentiment more in their selections for the stage.

At Chatham Garden, the opera of the Devil's Bridge, and the farce of Killing no murder, were the performances on Wednesday eve. Mr. Keene personated Count Belino in the former. The new drama of Restoration, or the Diamond Cross, the production of J. A. Stone, Comedian, and one of the members of the corps engaged at this house, was brought out by him, on Thursday night, with many scenic embellishments, as a benefit piece; and from the manner in which it is spoken of by competent critics, we think this native production will obtain a standing with the popular dramas of the day. The entertainments of the evening concluded with the popular opera of Brother and Sister, in which Mr. Keene performed Dog Sylvio.

The admired Miss Kelly, has been, the previous week, performing at the Boston theatre. On Monday evening, she appeared as Donna Violante, in the Wonder, or a Woman keeps a Secret, and as Rosina in the Reapers. This lady is a valuable auxiliary to any dramatic corps.

The popular exhibition of Haddock's Androides, are at present attracting public attention in Boston city, where they have been for some time past.

At Baltimore, on Monday night, Mrs. Duff took a benefit, on which occasion she selected the interesting tragedy of Isabella, and Catharine and Petruchio, from Shakspear's Taming of the Shrew—in both of which Mrs. D appeared—On Tuesday, the Spy, or a Tale of the Neutral Ground, was performed for the only time during the season, with the farce of the Lady and the Devil—Diamond's dramatic version of Lord Byron's celebrated poem of the Bride of Abydos or the Pirate of the Isles, was produced on Wednesday night, with unusual splendor. Tom & Jerry has been repeated again and again with eclat.

Mr. Phillips has taken the Washington Theatre, and is to commence on the 29th inst with a very attractive theatrical corps, among whom will be Mr. and Mrs. Duff, and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia boards.

At the grand musical festival, at Norwich, the sum of £7000 was received, and £4000 disbursed. Miss Stevens, Miss Carew, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Vaughan, Mrs. Salmon, &c. &c. were the vocal performers.

It is reported in the London prints, that Mr. Kemble has engaged the celebrated tragedian, Talma. This report may be premature, as it is not likely that his accession to the English stage at this time would be any considerable advantage.

Mr. Kean, of the lyrical notoriety, appears to be waning in the public estimation. By the last accounts from England, he was performing his principal characters, to the most meagre houses, in Limerick, Ireland. It seems he had agreed with the manager of the Theatre, in that city, to perform for two weeks, at the rate of forty pounds sterling a night, but such was the miserable patronage he experienced, that he had to throw up his engagement, to prevent the bankruptcy of the poor manager. On any occasion, he had not more than about three hundred in the house, and before the termination of the first week, the boxes presented nothing but a prospect of emptiness.

In a late number of Blackwood's Magazine, some complaint is made of the tenderness and tameness of which Mr. Matthews has characterised, or rather caricatured, the Americans."—"They want spirit," says the writer, "but perhaps that is not wholly unaccountable, since it is believed that he intends to settle in the United States."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1824.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have copied into our first page an article, in which will be recognised the masterly compositions of an esteemed friend, who has often contributed to heighten the interest of our poetical department, by the rich effusions of his vigorous fancy. "Monadnock" is the article referred to, and we earnestly recommend its perusal to those of our readers, who delight to worship at the shrine of poetical taste and feeling; its merits, in our opinion, being such that it could not suffer on a comparison with any minor production, of the present race of British Poets.

"Moses" we are pleased with; but expect that in future, he will abridge the length of his articles.

"Francis" in our next.

In looking over an old file of communications, we chanced to meet with "Zorah and Ismael," from the pen of our friend "Selim," which shall appear in a future number.

We were among the number who attended at Carpenter's Hall, on Thursday evening, at the delivery of the Anniversary Oration, before the Philadelphia Forum, an association composed principally of Students at Law. To enter minutely into the merits of a public production of this nature, or to dwell on the abilities shown by the speaker in delineating the different features of his subject, is no ordinary task, but it would be a grateful one for us to perform, were we capable of doing justice to it, or to our own feelings, or those of the auditory, which were so warmly excited by the judicious and eloquent appeal made in the course of this oratorical display; it went directly to the heart and the understanding, and drew forth the plaudits of the gentlemen, and of an admiring and admired galaxy of beauty and fashion, who with well-merited encomiums testified their approbation of the rising eloquence of our young countrymen.—The room in which the company met, though spacious and suitable in other respects, was not large enough to accommodate all who had assembled.

The first instrumental Practising of the Musical Fund Society in their New Hall, took place on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. The building is not yet completed, but shortly will be. The room in which the Society hold their practisings is well adapted for all the purposes for which it was designed, and we are happy to learn meets the wishes and expectations of the members generally.

HEMP.—We feel assured, that any person who would furnish us, for the use of the public, with a short treatise on the manner of raising and preparing Hemp for the market would confer an obligation on the farming interest, and with it, on every other interest of our country, by enabling the farmer to realise, many fold, the amount received at present for his exertions. And whatever enhances the value of agricultural products, increases that of other productions, by giving circulation to a larger amount of specie or its equivalent value.

The paper Manufactory of Mr. Thomas Amies of Philadelphia, produces a paper of a quality so firm and adhesive that it resists the excessive humidity and dampness of the East India climate.—Several reams have been sent to Canton, and a larger supply of that article from the above manufactory has been demanded. Read this intelligence, Americans—our countrymen begin to supply the populous regions of India with American fabrics already!—This is an avant courier of more important intelligence—there is splendor in prospect.

Our city, yesterday morning, was visited with copious showers of rain, occasionally interspersed with hail of an uncommon large size. What makes this circumstance remarkable, was the repeated and vivid flashes of lightning and heavy thunder that succeeded each other at intervals, and which bore a resemblance to the gusts which frequently break over us during the warm summer months. So dense were the clouds which darkened the sky, a part of the time, it would have been very convenient for us to have lit candles, in our office, notwithstanding it is surrounded by windows on every side.

The case of *Nancy James*, a coloured woman, who has been tried and convicted at an inferior court in this city, as a common scold, and sentenced to be publicly *ducked*, has been removed by writ of error to the Supreme Court, where it will receive adjudication as to its constitutionality, before it can be carried into effect. This novel proceeding has caused much interest, it being upwards of forty years since a trial of the kind has been agitated here.

An appeal is made to the public on behalf of the Northern Dispensary Institution. Its funds, (except such part of them as are vested in stock bearing an interest,) are nearly exhausted. In this extremity a number of patients are under its care and daily increasing, for, although the prevalence of health in the city is apparent, yet, in its vicinity among the labouring classes, who are necessarily exposed early and late in their vocations, Fever and Ague, and disorders of various kinds are numerous. The number who have partaken of its benefits the present year, including those now under the care of their six physicians, is 1040. From this view of the subject, some additional increase of its funds is solicited from such of our citizens as are disposed to give small donations so that relief may still be extended to such as properly become objects of charity. Donations will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged and properly applied, by the Managers, or at the Dispensary, No. 513 North Front-street.

SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

Abraham Buys, one of the men indicted for the murder of Mr. Bonsall, at Chester, has been acquitted. The trial of the remaining prisoner, Labbe, is postponed. On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Judge Darlington, pronounced the following sentence of death upon Michael Monroe, otherwise called James Wellington.

"You have been convicted of the crime of Murder in the first degree, for which the punishment prescribed by law is death. Have you any thing to say, why sentence of death should not now be passed upon you? [Here the prisoner remarked that if he was hung he died an innocent man.]—You have been indicted for one of the highest crimes that can be committed against society, for wickedly murdering, a peaceable, unoffending citizen, under circumstances of atrocity and cruelty rarely paralleled, and that too in the perpetration of a daring and felonious outrage upon his habitation and property,—an upright and impartial Jury have patiently listened to all the evidence for and against you, and you have had all the assistance that the industry, talents and perseverance of able counsel could afford you;—with all these advantages,—alas! your guilt has been but unapparent, and all the circumstances of the horrid deed have been so satisfactorily established as not to leave the shadow of a reasonable doubt. Under such circumstances let me assure you that all hopes of pardon from the Executive will be mockery and illusory, and only tend to abstract your mind from the great work of preparation for your awful change. You have but a short time to live, and a great work to accomplish, even to seek it possible a reconcilement with an offended God. Let me exhort you to avail yourself of every aid which it may please the Almighty in his infinite mercy to afford you, to become awakened to the awfulness of your situation, acquainted with the sinfulness of your heart, and the enormity of your crimes.—Let your soul be poured out in prayer to him, that you may experience that sincere and heartfelt repentance, on which to ground hope that through the merits of a Blessed Saviour, the doors of mercy may yet be opened to you. The Sentence which the law prescribes for murder in the first degree, and which the court do now award and adjudge is, that you be taken from hence to the Gaol of the County of Delaware, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of Execution, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead.—And may God of his infinite goodness, have mercy on your Soul."

On Monday last, John Montgomery was unanimously chosen mayor of the city of Baltimore, for the ensuing two years.

Mr. Rivadivia, the retired chief magistrate of Buenos Ayres, is now in London.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Monday morning, the 1st inst. Miss ELIZA, Daughter of Mr. Henry A. Beck, aged 29 years and four days. The deceased had endured a painful and protracted illness, for fifteen months, previous to her exit; during the whole of her indisposition she manifested a degree of patience, and cheerfulness, seldom witnessed among those who have been equally afflicted. Notwithstanding she had much to endear her to life, yet for a considerable length of time before her death, she seemed perfectly resigned to the allotments of Heaven; and while she dreaded the pangs of the expiring moment, to use her own expression, she entertained "no fears of being dead!" In the removal of this truly amiable young woman, the relatives have sustained an irreparable loss—society a member whose examples were highly salutary, and christianity, one of its brightest ornaments. The deceased had been for years, a firm believer in the doctrine of the ultimate holiness, and happiness, of the whole family of mankind; she continued unwavering in this belief until the last, confidently relying on the goodness of her divine Creator, for the salvation of her soul; evincing thereby an important truth, viz. that the same doctrine, which is good to *live* by, is likewise equally good in the hour of *death*. The cares and pains of earth and time are now no longer hers; but she has gone to that abode of which the patriarch, Job, spake: "There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest."

Philadelphia, Nov. 4th, 1824. W. M.

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 6,

Will be for the Benefit of Mrs WILLIAMS, the intrepid Female Equestrian

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE.

BLACK WIRE, by Mrs. Williams, who will go through her astonishing performances with Hoops, Flags, Oranges, &c.

For the first time this season, the grand Horse Pyramids, or Animated Architecture.

A Broadsword Hornpipe, by Mrs. Williams; followed by a dance in Wooden Shoes, by Mr. Williams, in character of Clown.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Sweet.

Williams's Leap, or a Hunt for the Moon.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mrs. Williams, who will go through Feats that were never attempted by any other female.

STILL VAULTING.

To conclude with the Grand Equestrian Melo Drama of

EL HYDER; or, Love and Bravery.

Doors open at a quarter past six o'clock, and performance to commence at a quarter past seven.

GROS D'ETTEE ROBES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received an assortment of Shaded, Brown, Pearl, Lead, Fawn, Yellow, Blue, and black and White Ombre'd Gros D'Ettee Robes, a new and elegant article for LADIES COATS and DRESSES. Also, recently received, via New-York and from Auction, a complete assortment of

FRENCH SILKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Double Chained Black and plain coloured Levantines.
Plain Ombre'd Gros de Naples,
Figured Shaded Gros D'Ettees,
Black and Coloured Double Florences,
Plain Coloured Gros de Naples,
Ombre'd Irish Silks,
Light Bonnet Levantines,
Plain White Gros de Naples and Florences,
White and Coloured Satin and Mantua Ribands,
Lutestrings and Sarsnetts assorted,
Fancy Shaded Gros de Naples Silks,
Cashmere, Crape, Lisse, and Brilliantine Ditto,
6-4 White Merino Shawls, with narrow Satin Borders,
3-4 Plain White and Coloured Bordered Ditto,
Black, white and Coloured Satins,
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose,
Silk, York Tan, Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Canton and Norwich Crapes and Bombazeens,
Flag and Bandanna Silks,
White Crape, Lisse and Box Crapes,
Gimps, Frogs, Tassells, Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

Cloths and Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Valencia Vestings, Circassian and Caroline Plaids,
Worsted Bombazets,
Coloured and Black Figured and plain Bombazetts,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannells,
Red and Green, Baizes, Irish Linnens,
Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins and Hdkfs.
Steam Loom and Long Cloth Muslins,
Table Linens, Blankets, of a Superior quality, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of fine DRAB COATINGS and HABIT CLOTHS for Women's Cloaks, &c. &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT,
11th mo 6—3tif No. 40 South Second street.

State Artillery.

THE Corps will assemble in parade order, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the usual place, for target firing. By order of Captain A. M. Provost.

nov. 6—2t JOHN CLULEY, First Sergeant.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev Bishop Conwell, Mr. SEBASTIAN HENRION, to Mrs. JANE CECILIA CHAUVEAU, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 2d inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Ogden, Mr. JAMES EVANS, of Philadelphia, to Miss CATHARINE SARAH STUART.

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult at Burlington, N. J. by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, Mr. JAMES HUNTER STERLING, to Miss ELIZA FIELDING, niece of Robert Fielding, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. by George Bartram, Esq. Mr. JOHN RIDDLE, of Salem county, N. J. to Miss ELIZABETH STRIMPLE, of the same place.

On Thursday evening the 14th ult. by the Rev. M. M. Cash, ALFRED V. DUPONT, of Delaware to MARIA-RETTA ELIZABETH, daughter of Daniel Dumont, of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM F. CARTER, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH M. BARKER, daughter of Joshua Barker, Esq. of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

On the 31st ult. in this city, by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. FRANCIS MEIGHAN, to Mrs. MARY ANN ANDERSON, both of the city of New-York.

On the 26th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Ives, Mr. JACOB BURKHART, to Miss ELEANOR CORLETT, all of Southwark.

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 31st ult. ISRAEL M. AUNER, son of Peter Auner, aged 31.

On Monday morning, the 1st inst. after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZA, daughter of Henry A. Beck.

On Sunday morning, the 31st inst. Mr. JOSEPH ANDREWS, Merchant, of this city, aged 71.

On Sunday morning, the 31st ult. Mr. WILLIAM T. THOMAS, son of the late John Thomas, of Baltimore.

On the 27th Sept. at St. Louis, Missouri, Miss JULIANA WILT, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Wilt, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 2d inst. Mrs. JANE THOMAS, the affectionate wife of Mr. Joseph L. Thomas, Merchant, of Millville, N. J. aged 37 years.

On Saturday morning after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM KOOCKOGEY, aged 37 years.

On Sunday last, near Blackwoodtown Gloucester county, N. J. the Rev. RICHARD SNEATH, aged 74.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	38	22	60
New York,	47	48	95
Baltimore,	7	11	18

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 17 children under five years of age. In New-York, there were 45—and in Baltimore 5.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

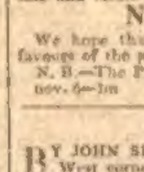
Oct. 30. Brig Sea Horse, Gildea, St. John's, P. Rico, 16 days, Coffee and Sugar.
Schr Tassell, Harrison, Port au Paix, 8 days, Mahogany.
Nov 1. Brig Jano, Miller, Rum Key, 14 days, salt
Ship Langdon Cheves, Baker, Charleston, 7 days, Cotton.
2. Schr. Liberty, Hopper, Cheraw, 18 days, Rice.
Brig Sarah Ann Mullen, York's Island, 14 days, Salt, &c.
Brig Hannah & Rebecca, Eldridge, Lagunia, 23 d. logwood
Brig Union, Merrick, St. Jago, 21 days, Coffee and Sugar.
Ship Robert Pedrick, Londonderry, 45 days, salt & pass.
3. Schr Fairy, Cornack, York's Island, 10 days, oysters
Schr Eagle, Wheaton, do 12 days Salt.
Brig Philadelphia, Barnes, Havana, 11 days Sugar, &c.
Schr Dart, Barclay, 10 days Marine, 10 days Ballast.
Ship Columbus, Hewes, Charleston, 6 days, Rice.

CLEARANCES.

Oct. 30. Brig Margaret, Batterson, Matanzas.
Brig Caroline Medlin, Havana.
Schr. Exchange Wilson, Alvarado.
Nov. 1. Schr Marshborough, Copeland, St. Thomas.
Schr Sisters, Hardy, Tampico.
2. Brig Lydia & Mary, Burns, Nassau, N. P.
3. Ship Stranger, Davis, Kingston, Jam.
Schr John, Polesnby, Halifax, N. S.
4. Brig Eliza, Sherman, Havana.

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 150 acres, 24 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 26 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.



There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 43 feet front by 21 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Cyder Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighborhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An Indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden.

JOHN V. CLARK.

nov. 6—tf

SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.

nov. 6—1m

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMON, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 24 pages duodecimo; and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.

nov 6—tf

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, November 1 1824.

ON closing the Monument Lottery, which was completed on Thursday last, we beg leave to tender our acknowledgments to our friends and the public for their very extensive and continued patronage—and to return, we feel gratified in having distributed from our Office the WHOLE OF THE GREAT CAPITALS sold in the scheme.—We now have the pleasure to present the Scheme, No. 3, of the GRAND STATE LOTTERY of Maryland, being the most brilliant in the United States, the drawing of which will take place in the city of BALTIMORE on Wednesday the 17th of THIS MONTH, (November,) under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Govern'r and Council.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

OF MARYLAND. No. 3.

Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars!

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of 40,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 20,000 Dollars.
1 prize of 10,000 Dollars.
2 prizes of 5,000 Dollars.
30 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
20 prizes of——500 Dollars.
50 prizes of——100 Dollars.
100 prizes of——50 Dollars.
5000 prizes of——10 Dollars.

The whole to be FLOATING, and all payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$10	Quarters,	$2 50
Halves,	5	Eighths,	1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No 114 *Market Street, Baltimore*

Where BOTH the Capital Prizes of 20,000 Dollars and 10,000, drawn in the Monument Lottery on Thursday last, and where the Great Capital Prize of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, and the two 20,000's 10,000's—5,000, &c. &c. were sold in the two last State Lotteries, and the CASH for the whole instantly paid on presentation of the Tickets, as usual.

*** ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—BALTIMORE.

*** COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," will contain the Official Lists of the drawings, and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, gratis, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders.

nov. 6—3tif

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, TWO Journeymen Tailors, of steady habits and tolerable workmen, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

WILLIAM S VAIL.

11mo. 6—4* RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.

NO CURE NO PAY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, No. 86 North Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could have wished, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain, and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,

Two doors from N. Fifth st. in Cresson's Alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teany, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhœa and hemorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life, I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. S. BANGS, *Ald.*

WM. TEANY, Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street.

JOHN POINT,

Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling.—After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 30 Cherry street, to

ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824, S. BANGS, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and, at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure, deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill as a physician, and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me.

M'KINNEY PORTER,

Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance, that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith, and on application to him, I received a phial of his Indian Potunical drops, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction.

ROBERT STANLEY,

No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.

Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th December, 1820. M. D TILDEN.

If Dr. SMITH does not cure the complaints he professes to, no pay will be required.

nov 6—5t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE OLIO.

THE DISCONSOLATE LOVER.

Thus sadly Edward mourn'd his fate:
Oh! Nancy, cruel, heartless maid,
Thou'st crush'd each hope that sprang elate,
And left me cheerless, torn, betray'd—
The victim of thy art;
The victim of thy heavenly smiles;
The victim of those syren wiles,
That twined around my heart!
I would have gaily died for thee,
For thou wa'n't all in all to me.
But now let horrid death-storms blow—
Tear chimnies down—proud ships o'erthrow—
Crush steeples tow'ring tall!
Let crews of unpaid rogues assail—
Shower sheriff's writs as thick as hail,
Oh! I can bear ye all!!
I hate the world, and all that's in it;
And, dam'me, but this very minute,
I'll quit the cursed ball!
This pistol, then, shall stop my life,
Thus ends my mortal day!!
——————— But stay;
B fore I go, and whilst I'm able,
I'll read that note upon my table,
Which I had near forgot.
What's this?—(reads)——"'tis not so bad;
Her guardian spent all that she had,
And she's not worth a groat!"
[The Devil!!!]—" for fear that you should cut
your throat,
Enclosed, I send the wished for note,
To pay that scoundrel's bill;
A hundred more I've got to spare;
Meet me to-night, at——you know where.
Your's, ever truly WILL."
Not worth a groat!! loud Edward cried;
Charley, you're welcome to your bride.
How blest to be forsaken!
In future, I will take more heed,
And so ought all young men, indeed:
These things may be mistaken!

JERRY.

The Bull related by Sir John Carr, in his Travels through Ireland, of the Irish hangman, who upon asking a criminal (about to be executed) for the customary bequest, and receiving it, exclaimed, "Long life to your Honor," at the same moment he drew the bolt, which launched the unfortunate man into eternity—has found its fellow in a recent instance at Antwerp. A criminal there, who condemned to be broken on the wheel, is permitted to have any thing he may require for his sustenance, previous to his execution. A person deservedly condemned to this punishment for a murder he had committed, demanded a glass of beer; he obtained it, and was observed blowing off the froth which surmounted its top. Upon being asked his reason for doing so, he exclaimed 'Om dat het zeer ongezond is' (Angelic) 'Because it was very unwholesome.' The criminal was executed in a few minutes afterwards.

The Passage.—A malefactor in Newgate prison, was lately surprised, as he was searching in the bible very attentively, by his visitor, a methodist preacher—"I am searching," said the felon turning over the leaves, "for a passage which I cannot find." "Give it me, (said the preacher.) I can find any passage." "Can you so, (replied the criminal,) why then I wish you would find me a passage out of this prison."

King Charles II—was reputed a great connoisseur in naval architecture. Being once at *Chatham*, to view a ship just finished on the stocks, he asked the famous Killigrew, if he did not think he should make an excellent ship wright? Who pleasantly replied, He always thought his majesty would have done better at any trade than his own. No favorable compliment, but as true a one, perhaps, as ever was paid.

Dr. Sharp, of Hart Hall, had a ridiculous manner of prefacing every thing he said with the words, *I say*. An under graduate having, as the doctor was informed, mimicked him in his peculiarity, he sent for him to give him a jobation, which he thus began: "I say—they say—you say I say—*I say*'—when, finding the ridiculous combination in which his speech was involved, he concluded by bidding the young satirist begone to his room.

The following advertisement appeared in a late English paper:

New Magazine.—On the 1st of July will be published, price one shilling, *the John Bull Magazine*, to be edited by a committee of plain people, who drink ale after their cheese, and would ask twice for wop it they wanted it. Prospectuses being decidedly ham-bugs none shall be given: the only information required is, that John Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, will publish it, and all decent booksellers in town and country will sell it if they are asked.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

INDIAN CORN.—When your corn is fully ripe let it be husked, and if the ground be not too muddy, throw it in heaps to dry; after a week or ten days, it may be separated, the good from the offal, and hauled in and put into a crib, without fear of mould. See that it be entirely divested of husks and silk, which induce mice and rats to harbour in the crib, from which they are not easily dislodged. Choose from the field, of that kind of corn which you wish to propagate, those ears which are freest from mixture, and lay them up carefully for seed. Remember that the length and number of ears depends more upon the quality of the land than upon the seed, and nothing is gained by saving seed from stalks which produce the most ears. White corn should be rejected by all who prefer reality to appearances; being possessed of less oil and sugar (of course less nutricious) than yellow corn. All brutes show a decided preference for, and thrive much better when fed on yellow, than on white corn. Now is the time to make the experiment.

As soon as you have husked, if you have not previously topped your corn, (which is a great acquisition to your stock of fodder, and an article of the first importance for horses and sheep, and particularly for colts, as well as a great saving of fodder,) cut your stalks, handle them in the middle of the day, and put them up dry; they will then keep sweet, and free from mould and spoil, and will be eaten with avidity by the cattle. But, by cutting and putting them up wet, they become mouldy, sour, and acid, and unfit for fodder; which has given rise to the absurd custom among farmers of permitting their corn-stalks to stand until they are weather-beaten, and most of the leaves blown away, until every nutritious principle has vanished; until, in fact they are good for nothing ere they are cut.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fitted and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent: for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

"*Philadelphia, February 18, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, *No. 1 Union street.*
New York—Collins & Hannay, *No. 230 Pearl street*; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, *No. 183 Broadway*, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Riddoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $8 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [19—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 South Seventh street. july 17—tf

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations——Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cook's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

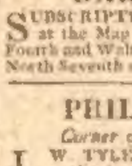
EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.



THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 12 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

JOHN S. FURY, No. 101 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States. oct. 23—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 43 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand, during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 83 South Fifth-street.

may 29—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.——Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
SAMUEL WHITE.

7 mo, 31, 1824—tf

J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

HUME, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England, Murphy's Tacitus, Hebrew Bible with points, Scott's Commentaries, Gill's do. Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, Muhlenberg's German and English do., Boyer's French and English do., Major Long's Expedition, Ramsay's History of the U. States, and a variety of other Books, cheap as usual, at the

BOOK-SHOP. 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. sep. 25—tf

FARE REDUCED to $2.

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only two dollars.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,80 a 1,70
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Buskskin do.	1,80 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Course do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Course do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco	thick soaled Shoes,	1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather	do, do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco		do	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do,	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	90 a 1,00
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes of the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,				4 50	to 4 80
Do.	do.	do.	Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do,	do.	Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do.	do.	Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do	coarse do.	1 00	1 1 87-9
Boys' Monroes, best quality,				87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.				87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do, course do.				62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,				1 00	1 12 1-4
Do.	do.	Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do.	Morocco	Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do.	do.	do.	Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do.	do.	2d quality,		50	75
Do.	fine Leather	Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do.	course	do,	do,	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 19—6m

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do laboaring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No. 1, North Eleventh Street.

N B. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug. 7—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE continues to keep at his store, No 86 Chesnut street, an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal.

In his store will also be found, a superb display of *Fancy, Windsor, Grecian and Drawing-room Chairs*, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash.

Old Frames re-gilt.—old Chairs refinished as new.

oct. 27—tf

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, fine Pearl, fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold *low*, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 188 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street. 168

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 169

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 164—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for sale, low, at No. 109, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth street. 156

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 179 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, *No.* 108 South Ninth street—dwelling, *No.* 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 39 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

DAVID & JOSEPH R. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 50 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KRETMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—6m

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. BONNAFON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons and the public that he opened his Dancing School, on Monday, the 11th of October, at his Room No. 68 1-2, South Fourth street, three doors below Library street. Should the number of his scholars and subscribers to Cotillion Parties be as numerous as last season, arrangements will be made for a larger Room for the Cotillion Parties. His present Room being sufficiently large for a school of almost any number of scholars. The scholars being divided into numerous classes. From A. B's yearly increase of scholars, he is induced to believe that he has not attracted patronage by his Room, (which appears to be the greatest attraction with some parents, and not the teacher,) but by the rapid improvement of his pupils generally.

For terms, day and hours of tuition, apply at the above room, and at the dwelling, No. 68 South Fourth street. oct 23—tf

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Pans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

$20,000

TO Loan on Mortgage, on Real Estate in this city, at an Interest of 6 cent. It can be divided into 3 or 4 sums. Also, 10,000 Dollars to Loan in small sums, from 500 Dollars to 3000, at 6 per cent. Apply to

MORTIMER & WILTBOHN,
sept. 4—tf Conveyancers, No. 149, Walnut street.

G. GARTH,
Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No. 203 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms.

oct. 16—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB HAWS, late of Chesnut-hill, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber; and those having claims against said Estate will please to present their accounts to the same, duly authenticated.

GEORGE HAWS, No. 176, Race st.
oct. 16—4t* ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations*. July 31—tf

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER.

27, 11, 12.	$5000
22, 21, 11	5000
12, 11, 22.	5000
11, 22, 8	1000
8, 11, 22.	1000
8, 22, 11	1000

Being Six capital prizes out of Twelve, the number of capitals of any moment in the Lottery, were all as customary sold at Fortune's Home, F. CANFIELD'S Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, to adventurers in this city, who are solicited to call at his Office and receive the Cash immediately. Oct. 30—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 8th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

34,220 Tickets at $8.

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the tickets of which have been taken by engagement to as great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

Tickets and Shares will be sold at the Scheme price, 8 dollars—Shares in proportion, until Thursday 4th of November, at No. 121 Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, to which place the Managers have removed their Office.

J. B. YATES,
oct. 30—tf A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

No. 77 Arch street or No. 1 Bread street,

BY F. VARIN.

Order of Lessons

ON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening a class of Gentlemen in Latin, from half past 6 till 8. Also, a class of Gentlemen in German, from 6 till 10.

On every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a class of Ladies in French, from 6 till 9. A class of Gentlemen in Latin, from 7 till 9. Also a class of Gentlemen in French, from half past 8 until 10.

Terms.—For one year, 12 dollars—for one quarter only, 5 dollars. Payable in advance.

A class of Gentlemen, in German, at the University, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from half past 1 till 3, and on Saturdays from quarter past 12, till half past one.

The same Teacher also teaches in the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Engle's, Mr. Dennison's and Mr. Duncan's Academies. He also teaches Ladies and Gentlemen in classes, and gives also private lessons. oct 30—3t

BISCUIT BAKERY.

FOR SALE at the Old Established stand, No. 8, Penn street, and on the wharf, a few doors below Pine street, Philadelphia, *CRACKERS, BUTTER BISCUIT, PILOT, NAVY*, and *SHIP BREAD*, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, and of the very best quality, by

JAMES H. LORD & CO.

oct. 30—6t

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 26—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store Keepers, Teachers, &c.——Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

To be Sold at Public Sale,

ON the 20th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the Premises, a valuable three story Stone Grist Mill and Plaster Mill, together with about Two Acres of Land (including Mill claim) situate on the Lancaster Turnpike road, in the township of Blockley, three miles from Market street Bridge. Being on a good road so near Philadelphia, this Mill would be an eligible situation for a Factory. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as the property may be seen by applying to the Subscribers, living near the Premises. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB P. MESTON,
ISAAC MESTON,
Executors to the Estate of Edward Heston, dec'd.
sept. 25—3t

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

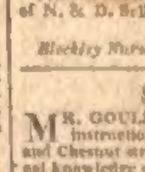
THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Paine, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton and Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 122, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N.B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—tf

FRUIT TREES.



THE Subscriber has, as usual, a great number of Fruit Trees of the most approved kinds, and of fine sizes for transplanting, for sale at his Nursery, on the Haverford Road, 4 miles from the Permanent Bridge. Orders for trees sent to the Subscriber, or to N. & D. SELLERS,